

Descriptions of new or little known species of COLEOPTERA from various localities ; by CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Apogonia nigrescens, Hope.

Gray's Zool. Miscell., 1831, p. 23.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nitida, nigra, elytris aenescentibus : clypeo crebre fortiter punctato ; fronte crebre minus fortiter punctata ; thorace creberrime evidenter punctato, angulis anticis prominulis, paulo depressis : scutello basi discrete punctato ; elytris crebre fortiter punctatis, dorsim costis duabus angustis levibus ; abdomine lateribus, pygidioque crebre fortissime punctatis ; metasterno lateribus confertim evidenter punctato. Long. 5 lin.

The punctures on the clypeus are rather close together and very strong, those on the forehead are less strong. The anterior angles of the thorax are unusually prominent and flattened, the punctuation is very even and distinct, the spaces between the punctures are not greater than the diameter of the punctures, the sides (viewed laterally) are much rounded behind the middle, and the posterior angles are very obtuse. The elytra are covered with large deep punctures, the spaces between the punctures a little greater than the diameter of the punctures ; the usual smooth costæ are well defined, and along the sides are five rows of strong punctures. Pygidium with a smooth raised mesial line.

Hab. Nepal (Hardwicke). Brit. Mus.

Apogonia proxima, n. sp.

Nigro-ænea, convexa, nitida : thorace creberrime fortiter punctato, angulis anticis acutiusculis, haud depressis ; scutello subtilius haud crebre punctato ; elytris crebre fortiter punctatis, dorsim costis duabus angustis levibus ; abdomine lateribus pygidioque crebre fortissime punctatis ; metasterno lateribus regulariter crebre fortiter punctatis. Long. 5 lin.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, but differs as follows:—Clypeus very short, very strongly and densely punctured, the punctures touching one another. Forehead rather more deeply punctured. Thorax (viewed from above) gradually narrowed in front, the sides gently arcuate, the punctuation is rather stronger than in *A. nigrescens*, very close, the intervals between the punctures equal to the diameter of the punctures, the sides (viewed laterally) are less rounded posteriorly, the anterior angles (although slightly acute) are not prominent and are not flattened. The punctuation of the scutellum is not very close, finer than in *A. nigrescens*, and equally distributed over the surface. The punctuation of the elytra is the same, but of the five lateral rows of strong punctures, the pair proceeding from the shoulder are separated by a small space from the other three, and this space is punctured as the rest of the elytra. The punctuation of the sides of the metasternum is strong, and the spaces between the punctures are rather less than the diameter of the punctures, whereas in *A. nigrescens* the punctures are smaller and almost contiguous to each other. Pygidium with a short raised mesial line.

Hab. Andaman Island (R. Meldola, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

In the Museum collection is a specimen named *area*, Bl., which differs from both the preceding in having the thorax (when viewed from above) rounded at the sides, and when viewed laterally very much rounded (almost from the anterior angle), the posterior angle not defined, and the scutellum is almost smooth, &c.

Apogonia rauca, Fabr.

The following notes from the type specimen of this species in the Banksian collection may be useful. Clypeus deeply punctured, the interspaces a little less than the diameter of the punctures; forehead rather less deeply punctured and the distances between the punctures average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the punctures, the sides are very much rounded. The scutellum has two lines of punctures on each side. The punctuation of the elytra is very deep and coarse, the intervals about half the diameter of the punctures, the second dorsal costa is very narrow and somewhat obsolete posteriorly, the frequently found third costa is not discernible, as the punctures on this part of the elytra are in lines, between the extreme margin and the most lateral line of punctures there are a few large punctures below the shoulders. The sides of the meta-

sternum are very strongly punctured, the interspaces about equal to the diameter of the punctures. The sides of the abdomen are thickly and deeply punctured; the pygidium has some large punctures placed not very closely along the sides, the middle with a few stray punctures, and no trace of a raised line. The general colour is aeneous.

Anomala punctatissima, Walker (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, iii, p. 56), agrees admirably with the type *Apogonia rauca*, except that it has the scutellum almost smooth. I believe it to be a mere variety.

Apogonia polita, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra (vix purpurascens), nitidissima; clypeo sat crebre evidenter punctato; fronte minus crebre distincte punctata; thorace convexo, haud crebre subtiliter punctulato; scutello laevi; elytris haud crebre, evidenter punctatis, bigeminato-striato-punctatis. Long. 5 lin.

A highly polished robust species. Clypeus rather closely and very distinctly punctured; forehead rather less strongly punctured, the intervals between the punctures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the punctures. The thorax is highly polished, the punctures are rather obsolete on the disk, more distinct at the sides, distant from each other from 2 to 3 times the diameters of the punctures, on the disk the punctures are more scattered. The punctures on the elytra are distinct (but not very large), distant from each other about 3 times the diameter of the punctures; finer on the sides; of the usual pairs of rows of punctures, the first pair are parallel and the space between them is rather broad, and with a few punctures scattered over the surface; the second pair are rather closer together and include a row of small punctures; the third pair are very similar to the second; at the sides are three rows of punctures (including the marginal line), the intervals between them almost destitute of punctures. The sides of the metasternum and abdomen are very strongly and rather thickly punctured, less thickly on the abdomen (which is pitchy); the punctures on the pygidium are not very close.

Hab. Siam (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Apogonia coriacea, n. sp.

Oblonga, parum convexa, nitida, supra nigro-anea, subtus aeneo-picea; clypeo brevi, fortiter sat crebre punctato, fronte

haud crebre subtiliter punctulata : thorace brevi, parce subtilissime punctulato; scutello laevi; elytris oblongis, creberrime subtiliter coriaceo-punctulatis punctis majoribus sat crebre interspersis; propygidio opaco, parce subtiliter punctulato; pygidio aeneo, basi punctis nonnullis adperso. Long. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lin., lat. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

This fine species is conspicuous by its large size, smooth thorax, and fine punctuation on the elytra, besides the more usual coarse punctures. The dorsal costæ are very narrow and inconspicuous.

Hab. Ceylon. Brit. Mus.

Apogonia nana, Walker.

Trigonostoma nana, Walker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, iii, p. 55.

Picco-testacea, nitida: clypeo brevi, fronte haud crebre punctulata; thorace haud crebre subtilius punctulato, lateribus evidentè punctatis; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctatis, lineis duabus vix convexis instructis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The punctuation of the head is not very close and is rather obscure, especially in the middle of the forehead. The disc of the thorax is finely and sparingly punctured, the sides more distinctly and more closely punctured. The punctuation of the elytra is rather strong and close; the usual two dorsal smooth lines are not very well defined, especially the second; there is a line of strong punctures along the margin, the space between this row of punctures and the margin is smooth and convex. Metasternum smooth. Sides of the abdomen rather thickly and strongly punctured. Pygidium not very thickly and moderately strongly punctured.

Hab. Ceylon. Brit. Mus.

There can be no doubt that this species is an *Apogonia* although it is a little narrower than the majority of the species.

Apogonia evescens, Hope.

Gray's Zool. Miscell., 1831, p. 23.

Clypeus not separated from the head by any distinct suture, closely and moderately strongly punctured; head moderately, closely and strongly punctured. Apical joints of the maxillary palpi unusually inflated in the middle, acuminate at the apex. Thorax thickly punctured with rather strong (but not large)

punctures, the spaces between them a little less than the diameter of the punctures, a little less close on the disc and front margin; the sides (viewed laterally) gently rounded behind the middle. Scutellum distinctly but not thickly punctured at the sides. Elytra thickly and strongly punctured, the punctures irregular and the intervals between them about equal to the diameters of the punctures; of the usual dorsal costæ, the first is rather broad (especially posteriorly), and is punctured rather less strongly than the rest of the elytra, the third costæ is rather indistinct, and does not reach the shoulder; on the sides are three rows (including the marginal one) of strong punctures. Legs pitchy: anterior tibiæ with two small teeth. Abdomen thickly and strongly punctured at the sides. Pygidium with large strong round punctures, leaving only narrow intervals between them.

Hab. Nepal (Hardwicke). Brit. Mus.

Apogonia brunnea, Hope, is only a paler form of this species. The description given by Blanchard (Cat. Coll. Ent. p. 228), of "*brunnea*, Hope," can scarcely refer to this species. "*capite parce subtiliterque punctato*," and "*scutello laevi*," do not apply to Hope's insect.

Apogonia pallescens, n. sp.

Ovata, convexa, antice angustior piceo-ænea, nitida; capite haud crebre, subtilius punctulato; thorace elytris angustiori, sat crebre evidenter punctato; scutello lateribus punctulatis; elytris æneo-testaceis, convexis, paulo ampliatis, fortiter punctatis, parum distincte bigeminato striatis; tibiis anticis angustis, apice haud dentatis, basi solum denticulis tribus acutis extus armatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

The linear anterior tibiæ at once distinguish this from the majority of the species of the genus, there are three small sharp teeth near the base on the outer edge. The clypeus pitchy-cupreous, very distinctly and rather closely punctured. The punctures on the head are small, not very close together, the intervals between them averaging three times the diameter of the punctures. Thorax very shining, æneous, rather narrowed in front, the punctures are very distinct, but not very large, moderately close, the intervals between them averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the punctures. The elytra are rather ample and convex, rounded at the sides, the punctuation is strong, and moderately close, the intervals between the punctures scarcely more than the diameter of the punctures, towards the sides the punctures are smaller and less close: the usual costæ

are only indicated by double lines of punctures, the space between the first pair is rather broad and punctures nearly as the rest of the elytra, the second pair are not so distinct and become obsolete posteriorly, the third costa is only indicated by a line of punctures below the shoulder: at the sides are three lines of punctures (including the marginal line). The sides of the abdomen are very strongly and thickly punctured; the punctures on the pygidium are not numerous, but are very strong.

Hab. Penang (J. C. Bowering, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

TRICHIIDÆ.

Inca Davisii, n. sp.

Elliptica, convexa, obscure cuprea; thorace evidentè punctato, disco foveolis tribus bene impresso; scutello sat crebre fortiter punctato, apice levi; elytris obscure purpureo-nigris, opacis, velutinis, ad latera suturamque maculis sæpe confluentibus fasciâque dentatâ obliquâ sordide-albidis ornatis; corpore subtus cupreo, nitido, punctato, ♀. Long. 21 lin., lat. 11 lin.

Closely allied to *I. bifrons*, F., but broader, of a coppery colour, and with the scutellum rather thickly and strongly punctured. Head finely frosted, forehead a little raised in the middle; clypeus transversely impressed behind, convex in front, the front obliquely emarginate on each side. Thorax $\frac{1}{6}$ broader than long, moderately shining, moderately, thickly and distinctly punctured, a little more narrowed in front than behind; disk with strong horse-shoe shaped impression in front of the middle and a deep round fovea on each side. Scutellum strongly and rather thickly punctured, smooth at the apex only. Elytra dull brownish-black; the marking are nearly as in *I. bifrons*, but the spots are rather larger, and the oblique band rather broader and with its angulations less sharp.

Hab. Peru. Brit. Mus.

A single specimen of this species was presented to the Museum by Mr. William Davis, after whom I have named it.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

Sessinia Atkinsoni, n. sp.

Elongata, angusta, nigra; thorace rufo, levi; elytris olivaceis, confertim ruguloso-punctatis, ante apicem fasciâ angustâ albidâ; abdomine flavo nitido, apice nigro. Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Head black, rather short and broad, rather thickly and very finely punctured, the vertex sparingly punctured, clypeus deeply and transversely impressed. Thorax scarcely broader than the head, about as long as broad, widest in front of the middle, much rounded at the sides narrowed behind, sparingly and scarcely visibly punctured, with a shallow impression on each side of the disk. Elytra bluish-green, one-quarter broader than the thorax, very closely finely but distinctly punctured, with a transverse narrow whitish band near the apex. Abdomen shining, yellow, with the apex black, very delicately and not very closely punctured, or rather scratched.

Hab. Tasmania (E. D. Atkinson, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Sessinia sublineata, n. sp.

Elongata, angusta, cyaneo-nigra, grisco-pubescent; capite crebre fortiter punctato; thorace capite paulo latiori, latitudine vix longiori, confertim fortiter punctato, dorsum utrinque impresso, postice angustato, lateribus antice rotundatis; elytris thorace $\frac{2}{3}$ latioribus, subtilius ruguloso-punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Rather a long, narrow species, bluish-black. Head rather narrow, very thickly and distinctly punctured, with a smooth spot on the forehead. Thorax in front a little broader than the head, broadest in front of the middle, moderately narrowed behind, the punctuation rather strong and very crowded, the punctures not large, there is a well marked impression on each side, and the punctuation here is finer. Scutellum thickly punctured. Elytra rather finely and very thickly rugulose, each elytron with two fine costae, the pubescence near the suture forms two greyish stripes, that on the sides is nearly black.

Hab. Tasmania (E. D. Atkinson, Esq.), S. Australia (Bakewell). Brit. Mus.

CASSIDIDÆ.

Epistictia inornata, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, piceo-testacea, sub-nitida: fronte crebre punctulata, nigro-variegata: thorace crebre subtiliter punctulato, disco parcius punctulato, utrinque punctis duobus nigris levibus; elytris crebre fortiter punctatis, marginibus levioribus, partim reflexis; humeris puncto nigro notatis; ore, genibus tarsisque nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

A little longer than *E. viridimaculata*, and rather straighter at the sides. Thorax with the sides less reflexed, very finely punctured, the base very slightly lobed in the middle. Elytra strongly and rather thickly punctured, but much less strongly than in *viridimaculata*, the punctures are pitchy and each is furnished with one or two short fine hairs, the surface is more even, and there are no raised lines, the margins are rather more incrassate. Each elytron has a single black spot on the shoulder.

Hab. Lake Nyassa (Thelwall), Zambesi (Simons). Brit. Mus.
